THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1796. [N° 1760.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

To the PUBLIC.

George Kieffelbach,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, *and* OCCULIST,

LATELY from Europe, where he ftudied at fome of the moft celebrated Univerfities, under the braveft Oculifts;—and has, for theſe Twelve Years paſt, practiſed in that Science, with the greateſt Succeſs; whereof his Cataract Operation in Charleſton (S. C.) and in many of the other States, give a ſufficient Evidence, takes the Liberty of informing the Public, that he intends to tarry here a ſhort Time, and will undertake to cure all Diſeaſes of the Eyes (if curable) on Application being made to him, at Mr. TOWNSEND's Coffee-Houſe;—and ſhould he find on Examination of the Patient that his Eyes are incurable, he will inform him candidly, as he never undertakes a Cure, without ſome probability of Succeſs.

Should any Patients preſent themſelves, with Cataracts on the Eyes, who cannot be cured but by the Operation which he performs, in a much lighter and more improved Manner than heretofore practiſed, they ſhall be at Liberty to bring any Doctor with them, in whoſe Preſence he will perform his Operations.

RHODE-ISLAND DISTRICT.

BY Virtue of a Warrant, to me directed, from the Hon. HENRY MARCHANT, Judge of the Diſtrict Court, within and for Rhode Iſland Diſtrict, will be ſold, the ſhip Nueſtra Senora del Carmen, and her Cargo, together with her Tackle, Apparel, Furniture, Guns, and Boats, at PUBLIC VENDUE, or AUCTION, at the Dwelling Houſe of THOMAS TOWNSEND, Innholder, in Newport, within ſaid Diſtrict, or where ſaid Ship may lay, or ſaid Goods may be ſtored, in ſaid Newport, on the TWENTY SECOND Day of January, Anno Domini, 1796, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, and on the ſucceeding Days, until the Sales thereof be compleated.——

The ſaid SHIP, particularly to be ſold, on the TWENTY SIXTH Day of January aforeſaid.——

She was built in Baltimore, in September, 1792; was coppered to the Bends 13 Months ago, has Rigging in complete Order.—She has two Suits of Sails, one of which is entirely new, is a remarkable faſt-ſailing Veſſel, and will be ready, without Expence, to take in a Cargo immediately.

The CARGO of the Ship Nueſtra Senora del Carmen, conſiſts of the following Articles:——

156 Caſks of Catalona Wine,
36 Ditto of Moguer Wine,
10 Ditto of Malaga Ditto,
300 Barrels of St. Lucar Wine,
28 Caſks of Vinegar,
1900 Jars of Oil,
300 Kegs Ditto,
218 Boxes Caſtile Soap,
6 Bags Pepper,
56 Boxes Vermicilli,
1 Bale Writing Paper,
Several Packages of Medical Drugs,
20 Boxes Almonds,
1 Ditto Cinnamon,
Filberts, Walnuts, Capers, Olives, Beans, &c.
8 Bundles Carpenters Tools,
3 Boxes containing Hats,
31 Ditto, Ditto Glaſs Ware,
3 Caſks Copperas,
2 Bales Thread,
1 Bale Table Linen,
46 Bales, containing 246 Ells brown Linen,
10 Ditto, 125 Pieces Britannias,
11 Ditto, 1183 Ditto Ditto, ſuperfine (not Quality),
24 Ditto, 636 Ditto Irish Linens,
26 Ditto, 704 Ditto Platillas,
5 Ditto, 50 Ditto Dowlas,
12 Ditto, 410 Ditto Check Linen, (ſuperior Quality,
14 Ditto, 320 Ditto Ditto common,
1 Ditto, 100 Do. figured Lawn,
1 Ditto, 991 Ditto plain long (Lawn.
257 lb. ſewing Silk,
29 Dozen Mens' and Womens' Silk Stockings,
127 Pieces Satins, Damaſk, Modes, and other Silks.
17 Bales of Broadcloths, and coarſer Woollens.

The DRY GOODS will be ſold by the Package, that the Purchaſer may have the Benefit of Drawback on Exportation.—The WINES, and other Articles, will be divided into Lots, to ſuit the Purchaſers.

Conditions of Sale, CASH before Delivery. Ten per Cent. to be paid down by the Purchaſer as Earneſt.

The Balance to be paid, and the Goods delivered, within ten Days after the Sale. In caſe of Failure of Payment of the Balance, the Earneſt will be forfeited, and the Goods ſet up again for Sale.

WILLIAM PECK, *Marſhal.*

Newport, December 31, 1795.

From the American Daily Advertiſer.

IT has been intimated to me, that in the ravings of the libeller of New York, who ſigns himſelf WILLIAM WILLCOCKS, the editor has thought proper to deſcribe me as the writer of the Five ſigned Letters.

To demonſtrate the falſehood, [illegible] as the malevolent deſign, of every ſuch report, I think it proper, unequivocally, to declare, that I am not the writer, or author, of thoſe eſſays; nor of any other anonymous eſſays, letters, or paragraphs, which have appeared in Mr. BACHE's Gazette, in relation to the preſent adminiſtration, of the general government [illegible] I never read, nor [illegible] ed publicly from the preſs; as that many of them (even many of thoſe which have perſonally made me the object of a pamphleteer's invective) I have never yet ſeen or peruſed.

The publication of Mr. FAUCHET's intercepted letter, renders any remark unneceſſary on my part, or on the part of the Governor, upon the virulent inſinuations of the libeller, in relation to the contents of that letter; but we may expect to derive a perfect ſolution on the occaſion, from the candour of thoſe, who have incautiouſly, circulated injurious conjectures; and from the mortification of thoſe who have, wilfully fabricated iniquitous falſhoods.

A. J. DALLAS.

Philadelphia, 19th Dec. 1795.

FROM THE ARGUS.

A. J. DALLAS Eſquire.

Sir,

CONTRARY to every prince of policy, good ſenſe, or neceſſity, you have commenced againſt me, a moſt abuſive perſonal attack in public papers, and in calling me a libeller, an attack added in falſhood—becauſe I never aſſerted in the public prints any thing but the truth—and I hope you have been long enough in America, to diſavow with me, tyrannical doctrine of your native country, that the truth is a libel. You are therefore to expect, that uſing law of retaliation in ſelf defence, I ſhall treat you with much decent freedom as the truth will admit.

For a man having the reputation of abilities, there is no way to account for the weakneſs and abſurdity of your Philippic againſt me, but the ſuppoſition, that you, at the moment of writing, was intoxicated with paſſion, or the fumes of feſtivity.

By a tolerably ingenious [illegible]vaſion, in the firſt ſentence of your addreſs, you [illegible] to deceive the public into a belief, that you [illegible] ſelf read my letter to Mr. Randolph, but to [illegible]our information from the intimations of others, that was [illegible]luded to in my deſcription of Valerius. The [illegible]ſcene is this—"It has been *intimated* to me, that [illegible]e ravings of the libeller of New-York, there is [illegible]empt to [illegible]eſcribe me as the writer of the eſſays ſigned [illegible]us."

The object of your [illegible]rech was manifeſtly this, that by making uſe of the [illegible] intimations of your friends, you might avoid [illegible]charge of admitting by *your own aſſumption*, that deſcription of Valerius was applicable to you. To [illegible] was the portrait of a very bad character. But [illegible] is very extraordinary, you was not aware, that [illegible]n muſt take it for granted, the perſons who gave informations ſuppoſed the ſhoe fitted [illegible]ou, or why do not apply it to ſome other perſon? convinced [illegible]reets they offered the ſhoe to you. *Recognizing* it took it and put it on.—If you were conſcious [illegible]e miſtaken, why did not you abuſe and publiſh [illegible]certainly if you was not the man deſcribed (or who undoubtedly muſt have been a competent judge) [illegible]ere your libeller and not *me*. But the high [illegible]ſt ſenſe your preſcipiency and weakneſs, is the [illegible] fact, that [illegible]is another perſon who ſuppoſed he was aimed at; we may alſo be others.—You, however, are the [illegible]ogeon.

Your next ſentence is [illegible]e words, "To *demonſtrate* the falſhood, [illegible]s the malevolent deſign of every [illegible]report, I [illegible]per unequivocally to *declare*, that I am not the [illegible]author of thoſe eſſays," &c. Here you diſcover extraordinary ignorance [illegible]even logical and legal by ſubſtituting for demonſtration *your bare aſſertion*. Demonſtration is defined to be the higheſt degree of [illegible]ental evidence, or the indubitable evidence of the [illegible]ration. Your ſimple declaration is ſurely not [illegible]e kinds of demonſtration; for, you muſt prove [illegible] evidence, or judgment will be given againſt [illegible]Sir, the only thing you have demonſtrated is, that [illegible]wer the deſcription given of the infamous Valerius [illegible]that too by the higheſt ſpecies of judicial proof—*a voluntary aſſumption of the character*.

But, Sir, you know the [illegible]dibility of a witneſs, even where he is diſintereſted becomes a material ſubject of conſideration, before, before you put yourſelf upon your country, the ſtrength of *only your word*, it became you to [illegible]ſcertain well, how you probably ſtood before your [illegible]on the ſcore of *veracity*. You have not, I preſume, the affair of Mr. Genet, and you may rely [illegible] fellow citizens (even your own partizans) have [illegible]recollection of your figure on that occaſion, [illegible]evaricating ingenuity of your ſtate of facts.

You remember you was [illegible]Governor Mifflin, in your official character, [illegible]met, to endeavour by ſome amicable arrangement [illegible]event the fitting of a certain privateer, fitted out [illegible]elphia, for the French ſervice; that Mr. Genet [illegible]warm and intemperate, and among other things [illegible]d to you, *he would appeal from the Preſident to*—this being a moſt extraordinary threat, you immediately related it to Governor Mifflin, and to Mr. Jefferſon; Governor Mifflin repeated it to Mr. Hamilton and General Knox; they committed it to writing, and delivered a copy to Mr. Jefferſon, who ſhortly after made a written report to the Preſident, ſtating the above declaration of Mr. Genet, as a thing communicated to *him*, Mr. Jefferſon, by *you*, Mr. Dallas.

Thus there are two witneſſes, Governor Mifflin and Mr. Jefferſon, to one ſimple fact, that you had informed them that Mr. Genet made the above declaration, corroborated by the teſtimony alſo of Colonel Hamilton and General Knox.

From this ſtatement [illegible] following inferences follow of courſe; that there is no room to ſuppoſe *you* was miſunderſtood. It is totally improbable that Mr. Mifflin and Mr. Jefferſon ſhould both have underſtood you in the *ſame ſenſe, and that a wrong one*. The communication from Governor Mifflin to General Knox and Mr. Hamilton committed to writing at the time, admits of no ſuppoſition of miſtake. Your information to Mr. Jefferſon, who took it down from your lips at the moment of delivery, excludes the idea of miſapprehenſion. The coincidence between Governor Mifflin and Mr. Jefferſon, excludes the ſuppoſition of miſunderſtanding by either. And laſtly, the improbability that ſuch ſerious and formal notice would have been taken of Mr. Genet's words, if they had imported no more than you had twiſted them down to, equally forbids the ſuppoſition of miſtake.

Now Sir, although you came forward in the public prints, and denied that Mr. Genet made the above declaration, as ſtated, the preceding narration of facts and reaſonings, imperiouſly compel the public to conclude, that in this affair, you gave an evaſive and prevaricating ſtatement of fact. By what intereſt, or other inducement, you was led to favour the French miniſter, the world *will aſſume* the right of turning; and they will alſo conſider after this, how far your bare aſſertion, that you are not the author of Valerius (tho' you have harneſſed yourſelf in his habiliments) is entitled to that full credit which every man ought to have, who ſtands unclouded with any ſuſpicion of duplicity.

In the firſt ſentence of your laſt paragraph, you obſerve, "That the publication of Mr. Fauchet's letter render any remark unneceſſary on your part, or the part of the Governor. Here indeed you have hit upon the truth, for nothing you can remark, or any body for you, can ever poſſibly refcue you from the ſuſpicion of being partiee and principals in a wicked conſpiracy, to oppoſe by force of arms, the adminiſtration of the government of the [illegible]

This will not add to your credibility, but at preſent I ſhall not dwell upon this ſubject.

I adviſe you, however, to fortify your mind for the reception of many ſtrictures on this important deſpatch; and remember, that always ſtanding on the high ground of honeſty and truth, I fear no man, nor ſet of men, unleſs it be traitors and aſſaſſins. That on this ground I have ever vanquiſhed my adverſaries, and that you may, *hereafter*, always take ſuch poſitions, is the real wiſh of

WM. WILLCOCKS.

December 27, 1795.

Extract from the Political Deſpatch, No. 3, of JOSEPH FAUCHET, *to the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs.*

"THEN the Secretary of State appeared to open himſelf without reſerve. He imparted to me the miſchievous diviſions which were rumbling in the United States. The idea of an approaching commotion affected him deeply. He hoped to prevent it, by the aſcendancy which he daily acquired over the mind of the Preſident, who conſulted him in all affairs and to whom he told the truth which his colleagues diſguiſed from him.

"The Preſident of the United States, ſays he, is the mortal enemy of England, and the friend of France. I can aſſure it, upon my honor. But, not moving with the world, he may be circumvented by the dark manœuvres of ſome men, who wind themſelves in an hundred ways to draw him into meaſures which will cauſe him to loſe all his popularity. Under the pretext of giving energy to government, they would abſolutely make a monarch of him. They deceive him, as to the true ſpirit of the people, as well as upon the affairs of France. I am ſure, that at this moment he eſcapes from them, and that in all theſe perfidious manœuvres they have not been able to diſſuade him from pronouncing with vigor againſt the Miniſtry of England. He has——but it is impoſſible for me, in conſcience to make you this confeſſion. I ſhould betray the duties of my office. Every thing which I can ſay to you is, that it is important for our two nations that you continue to viſit him frequently—He will be touched with the proofs of friendſhip which you ſhall teſtify to him; and I am ſure, that this will be an infallible means of cauſing them to be valued. I would quit the poſt which he has confided to me, if he could be brought to make any attempt upon the rights of the people. A bill has paſſed the houſe of repreſentatives, which wounds liberty. They have taken away at leaſt the article which prevents the ſale of the French prizes in our ports. My heart is wounded by it. But I have ſeen with pleaſure, that my reflections on this ſubject upon the dreadful criſis which would reſult from an abolition of it, have made a deep impreſſion upon the mind, I will even ſay, upon the heart, of the Preſident, who is an honorable man. Let us unite, Mr. Faucher, to draw our two nations cloſer together. Thoſe who love liberty are for fraternizing with the French Republic; the partizans of Every prefer an alliance with England.

"I, he ſaid to me (in ſpeaking of the treaty of Jay) that there is no queſtion in this miniſter, but to [illegible] a ſolemn reparation for the ſpoliations which our commerce

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By a tolerably ingenious invention, in the firſt ſentence of your addreſs, you *feign* to deceive the public into a belief, that you had not yourſelf read my letter to Mr. Randolph, but to draw your information from the intimations of others, that was alluded to in my deſcription of Valerius. The ſentence is this—"It has been *intimated* to me, that the ravings of the libeller of New-York, there is an attempt to deſcribe me as the writer of the eſſays ſigned Valerius."

The object of your deceit was manifeſtly this, that by making uſe of the ſuppoſed intimations of your friends, you might avoid the charge of admitting by *your own aſſumption*, that deſcription of Valerius was applicable to you. To me it was the portrait of a very bad character. But it is very extraordinary, you was not aware, that man muſt take it for granted, the perſons who gave intimations ſuppoſed the ſhoe fitted you, or why did not apply it to ſome other perſon? convinced of the fineſs they offered the ſhoe to you. *Recognizing* it you took it and put it on.—If you were conſcious the miſtaken, why did not you abuſe and publiſh it certainly if you was not the man deſcribed (of whom undoubtedly muſt have been a competent judge) were your libeller and not *me*. But the higheſt evidence your precipitency and weakneſs, is this fact, that there is another perſon who ſuppoſed he was aimed at—there may alſo be others.—You, however, are the dotageon.

Your next ſentence is in the words, "To *demonſtrate* the falſhood, as well as the malevolent deſign of every ſuch report, I think proper unequivocally to *declare*, that I am not the writer or author of thoſe eſſays," &c. Here you diſcover an extraordinary ignorance of both logical and legal by ſubſtituting for demonſtration *your bare aſſertion*. Demonſtration is defined to be the higheſt degree of mental evidence, or the indubitable evidence of the mind or reaſon. Your ſimple declaration is ſurely not either of theſe kinds of demonſtration; no, you muſt produce other evidence, or judgment will be given againſt you. Sir, the only thing you have demonſtrated is, that you were the deſcription given of the infamous Valerius, and that too by the higheſt ſpecies of judicial proof—*an voluntary aſſumption of the character*.

But, Sir, you know the credibility of a witneſs, even where he is diſintereſted becomes a material ſubject of conſideration, therefore, before you put yourſelf upon your country for the ſtrength of *only your word*, it became you to have reflected well, how you probably ſtood before your country on the ſcore of *veracity*. You have not, I preſume, forgot the affair of Mr. Genet, and you may rely on it your fellow-citizens (even your own partizans) have a perfect recollection of your figure on that occaſion, and of the varicating ingenuity of your ſtate of facts.

You remember you was ſent to Governor Mifflin, in your official character, to adviſe him to endeavour by ſome amicable arrangement to prevent the ſailing of a certain privateer, fitted out in Philadelphia, for the French ſervice; that Mr. Genet was warm and intemperate, and among other things ſaid to you, *he would appeal from the Preſident to the people*—this being a moſt extraordinary threat, you immediately related it to Governor Mifflin, and to Mr. Jefferſon; Governor Mifflin repeated it to Mr. Hamilton and General Knox; they committed it to writing, and delivered a copy to Mr. Jefferſon, who ſhortly after made a written report to the Preſident, ſtating the above declaration of Mr. Genet, as a thing communicated to *him*, Mr. Jefferſon, by *you*, Mr. Dallas.

Thus there are two witneſſes, Governor Mifflin and Mr. Jefferſon, to one ſimple fact, that you had informed them that Mr. Genet made the above declaration, corroborated by the teſtimony alſo of Colonel Hamilton and General Knox.

From this ſtatement the following inferences follow of courſe; that there is no room to ſuppoſe *you* was miſunderſtood. It is totally improbable that Mr. Mifflin and Mr. Jefferſon ſhould both have underſtood you in the *ſame ſenſe, and that a wrong one*. The communication from Governor Mifflin to General Knox and Mr. Hamilton committed to writing at the time, admits of no ſuppoſition of miſtake. Your information to Mr. Jefferſon, who took it down from your lips at the moment of delivery, excludes the idea of miſapprehenſion. The coincidence between Governor Mifflin and Mr. Jefferſon, excludes the ſuppoſition of miſunderſtanding by either. And laſtly, the improbability that ſuch ſerious and formal notice would have been taken of Mr. Genet's words, if they had imported no more than you had ſwetted them down to, equally forbids the ſuppoſition of miſtake.

Now Sir, although you came forward in the public prints, and denied that Mr. Genet made the above declaration, as ſtated, the preceding narration of facts and reaſonings, imperiouſly compel the public to conclude, that in this affair, you gave an evaſive and prevaricating ſtatement of fact. By what intereſt, or other inducement, you was led to favour the French miniſter, the world *will aſſume* the right of furniſhing; and they will alſo conſider after this, how far your bare aſſertion, that you are not the author of Valerius (tho' you have harneſſed yourſelf in his habiliments) is entitled to that full credit which every man ought to have, who ſtands unclouded with any ſuſpicion of duplicity.

In the firſt ſentence of your laſt paragraph, you obſerve, "That the publication of Mr. Fauchet's letter render any remark unneceſſary on your part, or the part of the Governor. Here indeed you have hit upon the truth, for nothing you can remark, or any body for you, can ever poſſibly reſcue you from the ſuſpicion of being parties and principals in a wicked conſpiracy, to oppoſe by force of arms, the adminiſtration of the government of the United States.

This will not add to your credibility, but at preſent I ſhall not dwell upon this ſubject.

I adviſe you, however, to fortify your mind for the reception of many ſtrictures on this important deſpatch; and remember, that always ſtanding on the high ground of honeſty and truth, I fear no man, nor ſet of men, unleſs it be rioters and aſſaſſins. That on this ground I have ever vanquiſhed my adverſaries, and that you may, *hereafter*, always take ſuch poſitions, is the real wiſh of

WM. WILLCOCKS.

December 27, 1795.

Extract from the Political Deſpatch, No. 3. of JOSEPH FAUCHET, *to the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs.*

"THEN the Secretary of State appeared to open himſelf without reſerve. He imparted to me the inteſtine diviſions which were rumbling in the United States. The idea of an approaching commotion affected him deeply. He hoped to prevent it, by the aſcendancy which he daily acquired over the mind of the Preſident, who conſulted him in all affairs and to whom he told the truth which his colleagues diſguiſed from him.

"The Preſident of the United States, ſays he, is the mortal enemy of England, and the friend of France. I can affirm it, upon my honor. But, not mixing with the world, he may be circumvented by the dark manœuvres of ſome men, who wind themſelves in an hundred ways to draw him into meaſures which will cauſe him to loſe all his popularity. Under the pretext of giving energy to government, they would abſolutely make a monarch of him. They deceive him, as to the true ſpirit of the people, as well as upon the affairs of France. I am ſure, that at this moment he eſcapes from them, and that in all theſe perfidious manœuvres they have not been able to diſſuade him from pronouncing with vigor againſt the Miniſtry of England. He has——but it is impoſſible for me, in conſcience to make you this confeſſion. I ſhould betray the duties of my office. Every thing which I can ſay to you is, that it is important for our two nations that you continue to viſit him frequently—He will be touched with the proofs of friendſhip which you ſhall teſtify to him; and I am ſure, that this will be an infallible means of cauſing them to be valued. I would quit the poſt which he has confided to me, if he could be brought to make any attempt upon the rights of the people. A bill has paſſed the houſe of repreſentatives, which wounds liberty. They have taken away at leaſt the article which prevents the ſale of the French prizes in our ports. My heart is troubled by it. But I have ſeen with pleaſure, that my reflections on this ſubject upon the dreadful criſis which would reſult from an abuſe of it, have made a deep impreſſion upon the mind, I will even ſay, upon the heart, of the Preſident, who is an honorable man. Let us unite, Mr. Fauchet, to draw our two nations cloſer together. Thoſe who love liberty are for fraternizing with the French Republic; the partizans of ſlavery prefer an alliance with England.

I, he ſaid to me (in ſpeaking of the treaty of Jay) that there is no queſtion in his miſſion, but to demand a ſolemn reparation for the ſpoliations which our commerce

has experienced on the part of England) and to give you a proof, that Mr. Jay cannot enter into a negociation contrary to what we owe to France, I will give you the part of the instructions which concerned it.

"Although the following note, which I have, written in his own hand, with a promise to burn it, be little important, I annex it hereto.

"If the English ministry shall insinuate, that the whole or any part of these instructions should appear to be influenced by a supposed predilection in favour of France, you will arrest the subject as being foreign to the present question. It is what the English nation has no right to subject to; because we are free in our sentiments and independent in our government.

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Given at Philadelphia, under my hand and seal of the French legation, the 4th of Vindemiaire, in the 3d year of the republic, one and indivisible.

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The frigates, brigs and corvette, got out of Rochfort the time our ships were lying at Quiberon. The masters and crews of the vessels were all treated exceedingly well, nor was any thing taken from them: they had a vessel given them by the French to go where they liked, and they made the best of their way to Lisbon, where they arrived in three days, and from thence they took their passage in a Dane, who fortunately put them on board of a vessel in the channel, belonging to this port, from Newfoundland, where they arrived early this morning.

The masters of vessels have been out seven days from Lisbon, and they say they it is impossible for a merchantman to be taken by the French, they having so many cruisers out.

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LONDON, November 7.

ON Tuesday evening a vessel arrived from Dover.—The passengers aboard her bring the news of a report having prevailed Offend, accompanied by circumstances that procured it general belief, of several attacks having been made by the Austrians on the French, which ended in the total route of the latter. Thirty five thousand men, or, according to some accounts, forty thousand, are said to have been left, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, on the part of the vanquished, who have lost all their magazines, ammunition, &c. It is added, that the panic was so great among the French, that they fled in all directions, and that numbers of them had crossed the Rhine, without arms or provisions. When we consider that the French were in a manner destitute of cavalry, and that the Austrians had taken care to collect a most formidable body of horse, the advantage to be derived from this circumstance over a retreating army, renders the account of the numbers stated to be lost by the former, extremely probable.

We find, upon further enquiry into the circumstance of the above information, that Clairfait had first attacked the French and driven them with great loss to Manheim, where Wurmser had attacked them again, and in both attacks the French had met with the most signal defeats.

The report at Offend was that the Lewis was 4300 livres in assignats.

[*From the STAR*]

November 7.

The FRENCH *and* AUSTRIANS.

On the authority of seeing papers of yesterday, we present the following arts, respecting the operations of the war between the Dutch and Austrians, *said to have been taken* from Gaun papers, brought over by a private vessel from Hamburgh; to the regular mails are still due.

"*Marpt on the Lahn, Oct. 16.*

"Since the defeat of the French army of the Sambre and Meuse, on the May they recrossed the Lahn, and took an advantageous position to secure their artillery, ammunition, and provisions; but General Clairfayt sent forced marches, arrived near the rear of the French army on the 15th instant in the midst of the night. Gen. Clairfayt made a general attack that army in front, while the Hungarian cavalry fell them in the rear by surprize, and made dreadful work with their sabres, which obliged them to fly in confusion; a great part threw their arms away.

"This morning the results were made of the loss.—The Austrians have left killed, and 900 wounded. The French have 9700 killed in immense number wounded, and 7300 taken prisoners. The Austrians are still on the pursuit. Seventy heavy cannon are taken, and all the provisions and ammunition."

"*Dion the Rhine) Oct. 21.*

"We have had here, the 17th, dreadful fights. The French army has flight from the Lahn, and their soldiers run in confusion: those who could get boats from Oberbaken flown to this place, crossed the Rhine towards Bonn angue, and immense numbers of wounded were brought and sent over the Rhine to Cologne.

"The 19th, at twelve in the afternoon, the Austrian army arrived in put the French, and cut off the remnant of their power the Rhine of about 21 000 men, who made and formed a square.—At six o'clock on the morning the 20th, the attack of Gen. Clairfayt commenced the little French army fought desperately with the bravery till ten o'clock, when they were obliged to render to the infinitely superior force of the Aus who killed 7 000, and took prisoners 12 000, of woo are wounded; 40 pieces of heavy artillery, all the equipage of immense value, drawn from Hammunition and magazines are lost.

"This morning at five o'clock we received the intelligence that the French have left Cologne, by order of Gen. Jourdan right, who has withdrawn all his troops from Bon Andernach, and the island Neuwied, and has towards Bergen."

"Twelve o'clock.

"This moment arrive a deputation from magistrates of Cologne, and General Clairfait to take possession of the city gne, and offered that 9000 peasants, citizens, able arms, would join Gen. Clairfayt.

"*Cologne, Oct. 22.*

"Last night were illumination, the Austrian army under Gen. Clairfayt has crossed the Rhine and arrived here. The have withdrawn their troops from the left of the above Andernach, as intelligence has been given from Manheim that General Wurmser has defeated Pichegru; the particulars of which are not yet here, which would make their position in these dangerous.

Last night Gen Clairfayt received intelligence, that the French had retreated and encamped on the other side of the river Sand Juliers; the same position which General Mack three years ago, under Gen. Dumourier. The the Austrians marched out of this city, joined by 8000 citizens, who are put in different battalions to fill up the losses. It is supposed they are gone in pursuit of the French.

October 28.

This moment the bells are ringing here, as the news is arrived, that the French were attacked, on the 26th inst. on the Rohr, by the Austrians, and after two hours disputing the ground, have made a precipitate retreat to Aix-la Chapelle.

October 30.

"The loss of the French, in the battle of the 26th inst. was 1370 killed, 1680 wounded, and 700 taken prisoners, with 28 pieces of cannon; the Austrians have pursued them, and entered the city in the evening, Aix la-Chapelle, which is evacuated by the French, who are still retreating.

"Very extraordinary accounts arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle, from Maestricht: that the inhabitants having received the news of the Austrians crossing the Rhine, and being joined by 2400 Dutch soldiers there in garrison, had in the night imprisoned the 3500 French National soldiers there in garrison, made them prisoners, and offered the surrender of Maestricht to General Clairfayt. We doubt, however, the truth of this news, but it is an undoubted fact that the Austrians are received at every place with open arms."

[*The Editor of the Star remarks as follows.*]

We have received the Paris papers of the 1st instant. Their contents are given under the proper head.

The details given under the head French and Austrians appear in many respects extravagant and incredible. We can only say, that in no case analogus to the present, have we ever found the Paris papers silent on the subject. The first grand defeat is stated to have taken place on the night of the 25th of October; and yet the Paris Journals of the 1st of November, many of which are conducted by people connected to the present order of things, are without any information on the subject, though, with great ease, the intelligence might have reached that capital in three days. Nay, a letter from Brussels, dated the 27th though so near the scene of action, is entirely silent on the business: and a letter from Manheim, only ten leagues from Lahn, dated the 31st as our readers will perceive, speaks only of skirmishes between the advanced posts for two days preceding; and at that time it is plain the French army had not recrossed the Rhine.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29

Summary of the latest news from France extracted from Paris papers to Nov 5, inclusive.

The Council of Elders, chose from a list of 50 candidates, presented by the Council of 500 the following citizens to form the executive Directory.

LA REVEILLERE LEPAUX 317 votes,
REWBEL 240.
SIEYES 239.
LE TOURNEUR 214.
BARRAS 206.

Sieyes having declined, Carnot was elected by a great majority.

The character and avowed principles of those men who have been called to the executive functions, may be considered as a sufficient pledge that hence forward the external and internal affairs of the French Republic will be conducted with more than usual prudence and energy.—The car of the Revolution will soon complete its course; the false friends of France will stand confounded, and her enemies will be obliged to surrender at discretion.

Le Reveillere Lepaux is a staunch democrat and a profound lawyer; the other four directors sprang from the terrible mountain; Rewbel distinguished himself in the political line; Barras stept forward as a modern Hercules against the royalists in the interior of France; Le Tourneur is a skilful seaman, and Carnot, a name dear to the French armies, dear to every freeman. It was he who in 1793 planned the destruction of the powerful armies of Europe; he directed the Republicans to victory, and led us to many triumphs to the Republic.

A great many of the members who were still called the mountain are re elected. The undecided members of the Convention have chiefly been ousted. Legendre is in the Council of Elders.

The 24 English West-Indiamen taken by the squadron of Rochfort were chiefly ships of from 500 to 600 tons, and of an immense value.

Another squadron, commanded by Capt. Robin took 25 Portuguese and 12 English merchantmen.

That an immense force has gone against Charette and cut him up—the papers are pleasant at his expence.

In the sitting of Nov. 4, the administration of Saintes announced to the Convention, that Barrere had found means to escape from his prison.

January 4.

The brig Mary, Capt. Robertson, arrived yesterday in 105 days from the Isle of France, where they left the ships George Barclay, M'Allister, Enterprize, Morton, and schooner General Greene, Hodge, of Philadelphia. The French frigates Prudente and Sybille returned from a cruize with 7 prizes, and informed, that they spoke an American ship from Boston or Salem, which had lost the Captain, names were not mentioned. The town of Trincomalee, in the island of Ceylon, was reported by prisoners arrived at the Isle of France, to have been taken by the British.

The Mary touched at the Cape of Good Hope, which she found in possession of the British forces; had her papers examined by Admiral Elphinstone, then lying there with six sail of the line, who politely dismissed Capt. Robertson, giving him a pass upon each of the brig's papers. Capt. Robertson left the Cape on the 15th of October.

From Mr. W. Clarke, supercargo of the Mary, we are favored with the following:

Proposals for a capitulation drawn up by the commissary and council of Regency for the Cape of Good Hope, and agreed to by the Hon. Sir George Keith Elphinstone. Vice Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in the India Seas.

Article I. The Castle and town shall be surrendered to a detatchment of his Britannic Majesty's troops.—[This capitulation being signed, this evening the castle and town must be surrendered to his Majesty's forces—Agreed.]

II. The military shall march out with all military honours, and being marched out, shall lay down their arms and be prisoners of war—Agreed.

has experienced on the part of England; and to give you a proof, that Mr. Jay cannot enter into a negociation contrary to what we owe to France, I will give you the part of the instructions which concerned it.

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Scarce had we announced the arrival of the Industry from London, with accounts to November 6, ere the brig Rose, Hill, from Liverpool, with later dates, sails into port—but, alas, her accounts, *if true*, are melancholly. We give the narrative as it stands in "THE STAR," printed at London, November 7, with the comments of the Editor of that paper, reserving a *hope*, that there is an *error* in the statement.

LONDON, November 7.

ON Tuesday evening a vessel arrived from Dover.—The passengers on board her bring the news of a report having prevailed at Ostend, accompanied by circumstances that procured it general belief, of several attacks having been made by the Austrians on the French, which ended in the total defeat of the latter. Thirty five thousand men, or, according to some accounts, forty thousand, are said to have been left, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, on the part of the vanquished, who have lost all their magazines, ammunition, &c. It is added, that the panic was so great among the French, that they fled in all directions, and that numbers of them had crossed the Rhine, without arms or provisions. When we consider that the French were in a manner destitute of cavalry, and that the Austrians had taken care to collect a most formidable body of horse, the advantage to be derived from this circumstance over a retreating army, renders the account of the numbers stated to be lost by the former, extremely probable.

We find, upon further inquiry into the circumstance of the above information, that Clairfait had first attacked the French and driven her with great loss to Manheim, where Wurmser had attacked them again, and in both attacks the French had met with the most signal defeats.

The report at Ostend was that the Lewis was 4300 livres in assignats.

[*From the STAR.*]

Nouber 7.

The FRENCH and AUSTRIANS.

On the authority of evening papers of yesterday, we present the following arts, respecting the operations of the war between the French and Austrians, *said to have been taken* from Gian papers, brought over by a private vessel from Hamburgh; for the regular mails are still due.

"*Murgh on the Lahn, Oct. 16.*

"Since the defeat of the French army of the Sambre and Meuse, on the May they recrossed the Lahn, and took an advantageous position to secure their artillery, ammunition, and provisions; but General Clairfayt sent 27,000 horse over the mountains and forests, who by forced marches, arrived in the rear of the French army on the 15th instant in the night. Gen. Clairfayt made a general attack that army in front, while the Hungarian cavalry fell them in the rear by surprize, and made dreadful with their sabres, which obliged them to fly in confusion; a great part threw their arms away.

"This morning the losses were made of the loss.—The Austrians have left killed, and 900 wounded. The French had 9700 kill immense number wounded, and 7300 taken prisoners. The Austrians are still on the pursuit. Seventy heavy cannon are taken, and all the provisions and ammunition."

"*Dion the Rhine) Oct. 21.*

"We have had here, the 17th, dreadful fights. The French army has flight from the Lahn, and their soldiers run in confusion: those who could get boats from Oberbaker down to this place, crossed the Rhine towards Bonn and some, and immense numbers of wounded were brought, and sent over the Rhine to Cologne.

"The 19th, at twelve in the afternoon, the Austrian army arrived in part the French, and cut off the remnant of their power the Rhine of about 21 000 men, who made and formed a square.—At six o'clock on the morning the 20th, the attack of Gen. Clairfayt commenced the little French army fought desperately with the greatest bravery till ten o'clock, when they were obliged to render to the infinitely superior force of the Austrians who killed 7000, and took prisoners 12 000, of whom are wounded; 40 pieces of heavy artillery, all the equipage of immense value, drawn from Hommunition and magazines are lost.

"This morning, at five o'clock we received the intelligence that the French have left Cologne, by order of Gen. Jourdan right, who has withdrawn all his troops from Bon Andernach, and the island Neuwied, and has retreated towards Bergen."

"Twelve o'clock.

"This moment there a deputation from magistrates of Cologne, waited General Clairfait to take possession of the city Cologne, and offered that 9000 men, citizens, able arms, would join Gen. Clairfayt.

"*Cologne, Oct. 22.*

"Last night were all illumination, the Austrian army under Gen. has crossed the Rhine and arrived here. The have withdrawn their troops from the left of the above Andernach, as intelligence has been from Manheim that General Wurmser has defeated Pichegru; the particulars of which are not yet here, which would make their position in these dangerous.

Last night General Clairfayt received intelligence, that the French had retired and encamped on the other side of the river Pond Juliers; the same position which General Mack three years ago, under Gen. Dumourier. The the Austrians marched out of this city, joined by 8000 citizens, who are put in different battalions to fill up the losses. It is supposed they are gone in pursuit of the French.

October 28.

This moment the bells are ringing here, as the news is arrived, that the French were attacked, on the 26th inst. on the Rohr, by the Austrians, and after two hours disputing the ground, have made a precipitate retreat to Aix-la Chapelle.

October 30.

"The loss of the French, in the battle of the 26th inst. was 2370 killed, 1680 wounded, and 700 taken prisoners, with 28 pieces of cannon; the Austrians have pursued them, and entered the city in the evening, Aix la-Chapelle, which is evacuated by the French, who are still retreating.

"Very extraordinary accounts arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle, from Maestricht: that the inhabitants having received the news of the Austrians crossing the Rhine, and being joined by 2400 Dutch soldiers there in garrison, had in the night surrounded the 3500 French National soldiers there in garrison, made them prisoners, and offered the surrender of Maestricht to General Clairfayt. We doubt, however, the truth of this news, but it is an undoubted fact that the Austrians are received at every place with open arms."

[*The Editor of the Star remarks as follows.*]

We have received the Paris Papers of the 1st instant. Their contents are given under the proper head.

The details given under the head French and Austrians appear in many respects extravagant and incredible. We can only say, that in no case analogus to the present, have we ever found the Paris papers silent on the subject. The first grand defeat is stated to have taken place on the night of the 15th of October; and yet the Paris Journals of the 1st of November, many of which are conducted by people inimical to the present order of things, are without any information on the subject, though, with great ease, the intelligence might have reached that capital in three days. Nay, a letter from Brussels, dated the 27th though so near the scene of action, is entirely silent on the business: and a letter from Manheim, only ten leagues from Lahn, dated the 21st, as our readers will perceive, speaks only of skirmishes between the advanced posts for two days preceding; and at that time it is plain the French army had not recrossed the Rhine.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.

Summary of the latest news from France extracted from Paris papers to Nov. 5, inclusive.

The Council of Elders, chose from a list of 50 candidates, presented by the Council of 500 the following citizens to form the executive Directory.

LA REVEILLERE LEPAUX 317 votes,
REWBEL 240.
SIEYES 239.
LE TOURNEUR 214.
BARRAS 206.

Sieyes having declined, Carnot was elected by a great majority.

The character and avowed principles of those men who have been called to the executive functions, may be considered as a sufficient pledge that hence forward the external and internal affairs of the French Republic will be conducted with more than usual prudence and energy.—The car of the Revolution will soon complete its course; the false friends of France will stand confounded, and her enemies will be obliged to surrender at discretion.

La Reveillere Lepaux is a staunch democrat and a profound lawyer; the other four directors sprang from the terrible mountain; Rewbel distinguished himself in the political line; Barras stept forward as a modern Hercules against the royalists in the interior of France; Le Tourneur is a skilful seaman, and Carnot, a name dear to the French armies, dear to every freeman. It was he who since 1793 planned the destruction of the powerful armies of Europe; he directed the Republicans to victory, and secured to many triumphs to the Republic.

A great many of the members who were still called the mountain are re elected. The undecided members of the Convention have chiefly been ousted. Legendre is in the Council of Elders.

The 24 English West-Indiamen taken by the squadron of Rochfort were chiefly ships of from 500 to 600 tons, and of an immense value.

Another squadron, commanded by Capt. Robin took 25 Portuguese and 12 English merchantmen.

That an immense force has gone against Charette and cut him up—the papers are pleasant at his expence.

In the sitting of Nov. 4, the administration of Saintes announced to the Convention, that Barrere had found means to escape from his prison.

January 4.

The brig Mary, Capt. Robertson, arrived yesterday in 105 days from the Isle of France, where they left the ships George Barclay, M'Allister, Enterprize, Morton, and schooner General Greene, Hodge, of Philadelphia. The French frigates Prudente and Sybille returned from a cruize with 7 prizes, and informed, that they spoke an American ship from Boston or Salem, which had lost the Captain, names were not mentioned. The town of Trincomalee, in the island of Ceylon, was reported by prisoners arrived at the Isle of France, to have been taken by the British.

The Mary touched at the Cape of Good Hope, which she found in possession of the British forces; had her papers examined by Admiral Elphinstone, then lying there with six sail of the line, who politely dismissed Capt. Robertson, giving him a pass upon each of the brig's papers. Capt. Robertson left the Cape on the 15th of October.

From Mr. W. Clarke, supercargo of the Mary, we are favored with the following:

Proposals for a capitulation drawn up by the commissary and council of Regency for the Cape of Good Hope, and agreed to by the Hon. Sir George Keith Elphinstone, Vice Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in the India Seas.

Article I. The Castle and town shall be surrendered to a detatchment of his Britannic Majesty's troops.—[This capitulation being signed, this evening the castle and town must be surrendered to his Majesty's forces—Agreed.]

II. The military shall march out with all military honours, and being marched out, shall lay down their arms and be prisoners of war—Agreed.

III. To such military officers, who, upon their word of honor, they will not serve against Great-Britain, during this war, might desire to depart from hence, might be permitted under a neutral flag; but, in that case, at their own expence, with liberty to realize their property, and to carry it with them. Agreed. In the mean time they shall remain prisoners of war on their parole at Cape Town.

IV. The officers who might desire to remain here without any service, shall be permitted.—Agreed.

V. All things that belong to the company shall be faithfully delivered, without reservation, by a notary; but the property of the company, naval and military servants, and also the burgers and inhabitants, shall remain free, and untouched, as well as all that belongs to churches, orphans, and public institutions—Agreed to in as fullest latitude.

VI. All servants of the company, out of pay, or in the service of the burgers, shall be permitted to remain in this colony—Agreed.

VII. The inhabitants of this colony shall preserve all those privileges which they at present enjoy, as well as the present public worship, without any alteration—Agreed.

VIII. His Britannic Majesty shall continue the paper money in the present value, to prevent the total ruin of the inhabitants. This article replaced by another.

IX. No new taxes shall be introduced, but the present ones must be as much as possible, to condition of the decay of the colony—Agreed.

X. The commissary shall be at liberty after the delivery of all that belongs to the company, to depart from hence on his word of honor, and go if he chooses, on board a neutral vessel—Agreed.

XI. It shall be permitted him to carry with him all that belongs to him, according to his declaration upon his word of honor, or to real as the same without any hinderance—Agreed.

XII. It shall also be permitted him, after declaring faithfully all the papers, plans, &c. that belong to this government, to retain all such papers that belong to him, which he may want for the vindication of his conduct during his ministry, in the same manner that he might have done, had he been discharged by his sovereign.—Agreed.

Finally. No one shall be pressed into his Majesty's forces, or engaged, but of his own accord.—Agreed.

September 16 1795.

Accounts from China, via Calcutta, brought here by the brig Mary, from Isle of France, mention a very melancholy accident which happened to a very worthy character and an excellent navigator, Capt. John Kenrick, of the American ship Lady Washington, while at the Sandwich Islands. The commander of another vessel wishing to do honor to Capt. Kenrick, gave orders to salute the Lady Washington. His guns having been previously loaded with ball, which were unfortunately neglected to be drawn, one of the shot struck Capt. Kenrick on the head, and killed at the same time an officer and two seamen.

The prizes taken by the Prudente and Sybille were country ships, one of them of 1200 tons: they were left in the straights of Malacca, 50 days before, and not being arrived at the time the Mary sailed, supposed to be taken.

A gentleman who arrived yesterday from the Isle of France, informs that a corvette had arrived from France, and sailed immediately for the coast of Malabar. This vessel (as our informant was told by a person in the administration) had on board Rabaux, a commissioner from the National Convention to excite Tippoo to war with the British. He had already landed, and the vessel remained on the coast waiting his return.

NEW YORK, January 5.

Private accounts by the Rose, pettuy London in a state of great confusion; riot upon the back of riot, they have even set their faces towards the *royal palace*. The people throughout the country continue to call aloud for peace, but ministers, being backed by the monied aristocracy of the kingdom, bound the whole, and still *cry havoc*.

Upon the credit of a London paper of the 6th Nov. we announce the death of that political champion of the age; *Thomas Paine*, at the hotel of citizen *Monroe*, the American Ambassador at Paris, of an abcess in his right side. If this be true, America will mourn in him the departure of one of their most brilliant political stars. It is said his *will* is in possession of an American, now on his passage hither.

We learn (says the Diary of last evening) that Citizen Bollman, who rescued the Marquis de la Fayette has arrived in this city; it is also reported, that the Marquis himself is in town.

NEWPORT, January 12.

A Letter from Port de Paix, to a Merchant in New-York, dated Dec. 18, says, "That Authoine Chaplin, Captain of the French Privateer Guillotine, that treated Capt. Mackeever, of the Ship James, so badly, has for that Action, as well as for the Treatment of the Ship Molleville, of St. Thomas, been condemned to fifteen Months of Imprisonment in Chains, Confiscation of his Privateer, a Fine of 200 Dollars, and all Damages which accrued by the illegal Capture of the above Vessels. This Day saw him chained with a Negro working in the Street—in the same Kind of Dress in which he forced Capt. Mackeever to leave the Privateer, and go on Board an American Privateer.——So much for our Lavaux's Justice."

The Public are cautioned against taking counterfeit Dollars, as some are said to be in Circulation dated 1771, which feel something smoother, and weigh heavier, than the true Dollar.—They are very neatly made, and might deceive any Person, if not closely inspected.

DIED]—At Providence, Col. BARZILLAI RICHMOND, in the 75th Year of his Age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, Jan. 11.

ENTERED,	*From*
Ship Abigail, Wood,	Havre-de Grace
Sloop Sally, Akin,	Providence
—— Lucy Ann, Webster,	New York
—— Clementina, Wilcot,	Providence
—— Greyhound, Parsons,	Boston
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Mary, Snow,	Pasquotank

BANK of RHODE-ISLAND.

Resolved,

THAT the following Acts and Resolutions be published for the Information of the Stockholders of the *Bank of Rhode Island*, and such Persons as may have to transact Business with the Bank.

That the Bank shall be opened every Day (Sundays, Christmas day, Public Fasts and Thanksgivings, the first Wednesday in May, and the Anniversary of the Fourth of July excepted) at Nine o'Clock in the Morning, and so remain until Two o'Clock in the Afternoon.

That Discounts shall be made at the Rate of Six per Cent. per Annum, and that all Bills or Notes offered for Discount, shall be enclosed in a sealed cover, directed to the Cashier, advising the Name of the Person upon whose Account it is offered, and delivered on Wednesday, and next Day, the Discount, if granted, will be made known and settled; or, if refused, the Bills or Notes will be returned.

That Discounts shall be made on personal Property only, with at least two responsible Names, for a Term not exceeding Thirty Days, and that Three Days of Grace be allowed on all Bills or Notes negotiated with, or made payable to the Bank, and Discount be taken for the same.

That Bills or Notes left at the Bank for Collection shall be presented for Acceptance, and the Money collected or demanded free of Expence: Provided, nevertheless, that in Case of Non-payment, the Charge of Protest, and Process thereon, shall be advanced and paid, by the Person lodging the Bill or Note.

That Payments, made by or to the Bank, must be examined at the Time, as no Error suggested afterwards will be corrected.

That the Bank shall receive and pay all Specie Coins according to the Rates and Value that are or shall be established by Congress.

Newport, January 5. 1796.

By Order of the President and Directors,
MOSES SEIXAS, *Cashier.*

FOR SALE, BY
William & Thomas Handy,
At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,
Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee House, and the General-Treasurer's Office,
Soap and Tallow-Candles,
Wholesale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Cash, and a generous Price, constantly given for ASHES.

Newport, January 11, 1796.

To be Sold by
GEORGE HAZARD,
Of Newport,

A Valuable Tract of LAND, chiefly cleared, lying on Washawinna Island, in the Vineyard Sound, containing about 280 Acres; it is well watered, and conveniently situated for Fishing and Fowling.——Time for Payment will be given for Part of the Money, on good Security.

January 7, 1796.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Sheffield Attwood,
BROKER,

WEST-INDIA and New-England RUM by the Hogshead or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Case,
MOLASSES, by the Hogshead,
Brown SUGAR, by the Barrel,
BOHEA TEA, of an excellent Quality, by the Chest, Half or Quarter Ditto, or Dozen.

A Consignment of 190 Barrels of excellent BEEF—properly packed, and well bound.

10 Firkins excellent BUTTER, by the Firkin.

SOAP, by the Box.

A small Quantity of WINDOW-GLASS, of different Sizes, by the Box.

Sundry DWELLING-HOUSES, situated in different Parts of this Town.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business in all its Branches.——And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, January 12, 1796.

WE the underwritten, appointed by the Worshipful Town Council of the Town of Newport, to receive, examine and adjust, the Claims on the Estate of JAMES GIBBS, House Carpenter, late of Newport, deceased, represented Insolvent: Hereby notify the Creditors to deliver in their respective Demands to us, at either of our Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof, being the time allowed by said Town-Council.

THOMAS GREENE, (Distiller) } *Commissioners.*
SAMUEL GIBBS, }

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to discharge their several Balances to

MARY GIBBS, *Administratrix.*

Newport, January 4. 1796.

Wanted immediately,

TWO smart, active LADS, about 14 or 15 Years of Age, as Apprentices to a good Trade.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, January 2, 1796.

TO BE SOLD, BY
EDWARD PETERSON,
At his STORE on BANISTER's Wharf,

SUPERFINE and common FLOUR by the Barrel,
COFFEE, by the Bag or Barrel,
Coarse and fine SALT;
PORTER, by the Cask,
130 Barrels of TAR.

Newport, January 18, 1796.

To be SOLD,
At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

A SMALL Assortment of fleecy HOSIERY, consisting of Shirts with and without Sleeves—Lady's Vests and Night Caps—Stockings—Bosom Friends—Drawers and Socks.—Articles warmly recommended by Physicians, to be worn by the Weakly and Infirm, to prevent Colds, Gout, Rheumatism, and many other Disorders arising from obstructed Perspiration.

At the same Store may be had, a general Assortment of GOODS, as low as at any Store in the Town.

Newport, January 4, 1796.

Thomas Melvill,

Informs the Public at large,

THAT he now carries on the PEWTERER's Business, in all its various Branches; where may be had, Pewter of all Kinds, Lead Weights &c.——Also the PLUMMING Business; such as making Hawse Leads, Scuppers, Deep-Sea Leads, &c. &c.——He would be happy to serve his Customers, and gratefully acknowledge their Favours.—Cash, or any of the above Wares, given for old Pewter, Lead, Brass, &c.

N. B. He now carries on the Business, at the House and Shop just above the Church, on the Hill, formerly occupied by his Father, David Melvill, deceased.

Newport, January 4, 1796.

WHEREAS there is a Law of this State, prohibiting Persons from trusting Servants, without the Knowledge of their Masters; and whereas TONY, a Negro Boy, belonging to the Subscriber, has lately taken up sundry Articles, on his Account and wholly without his Knowledge:—All Persons are hereby cautioned against imprudently trusting him on my Account.

GEORGE HAZARD.

Newport, January 4, 1796.

WE the Subscribers, being by the Hon. Town-Council, of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust, the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Capt. JOSHUA CRANDAL, late of said Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent, and Six Months being allowed for the settlement of said Estate; Notice is hereby given, that the Subscribers will receive said Claims, at their respective Dwellings, any Time within the above Period.

EDMUND TOWNSEND,
JOB TOWNSEND.

Those Persons indebted to the above Estate are desired to make Payment to

MARY CRANDAL, *Administratrix.*

Newport, January 4, 1796.

Jacob Isaacks, Broker,
HAS FOR SALE,

THE HULL of a NEW SHIP of the following Dimensions, viz. 79 Feet Keel, 27½ Feet Beam, 12 Feet in her lower Hole, and 5 Feet between Decks, according to the above, she will be about 315 Tons; to be delivered by the 1st of June next, and if sold soon, the Purchaser will have it in his Power to make such Alterations in the Depth of her Hole, and Breadth of the Beam, as they may think proper.—She is built by the best Workmen in the State of Massachusetts.—The Pay will be made easy, and on reasonable Terms.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Town Council, of Jamestown, Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOHN WEEDEN, late of Jamestown, Esq; deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby call on all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within Nine Months, from this Date, it being the Time allowed for that Purpose.

JOHN ELDRED.
HENRY FOWLER.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby requested to make immediate Payment to

MERCY WEEDEN, Administratrix,
ARNOLD WEEDEN, Administrator.

Jamestown, January 1 1796.

FOR SALE,
And Possession given the 25th of March next.

A WIND-MILL, in good Repair, situate between the Town and Malbone's Garden.

Also a choice LOT of LAND, known by the Name of *Baker's Spring* Lot, near Malbone's Garden, containing Nine Acres.

Likewise another LOT, called the *Mine* Lot, at Green End, containing about Four Acres; both of the above Lots are handy and convenient to the Town for pasturing.

Any Person inclining to purchase the MILL, or either of the above LOTS, may know the Terms, by applying to WILLIAM CHAMPLIN,
(at Point Judith.

Stephen Pierce
HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and about one Ton of LIGNUMVITÆ.

III. To such military officers, who, upon their word of honor, they will not serve against Great-Britain, during this war, might desire to depart from hence, might be permitted under a neutral flag; but, in that case, at their own expence, with liberty to realize their property, and to carry it with them. Agreed. In the mean time they shall remain prisoners of war on their parole at Cape Town.

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District of Newport, Jan. 11.

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Sloop Sally, Allin,	Providence
—— Lucy Ann, Webster,	New York
—— Clementina, Westcot,	Providence
—— Greyhound, Parsons,	Boston
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Mary, Snow,	Pasquatank

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That Discounts shall be made at the Rate of Six per Cent. per Annum, and that all Bills or Notes offered for Discount, shall be enclosed in a sealed cover, directed to the Cashier, advising the Name of the Person upon whose Account it is offered, and delivered on Wednesday, and next Day, the Discount, if granted, will be made known and settled; or, if refused, the Bills or Notes will be returned.

That Discounts shall be made on personal Property only, with at least two responsible Names, for a Term not exceeding Thirty Days, and that Three Days of Grace be allowed on all Bills or Notes negotiated with, or made payable to the Bank, and Discount be taken for the same.

That Bills or Notes left at the Bank for Collection shall be presented for Acceptance, and the Money collected or demanded free of Expence: Provided, nevertheless, that in Case of Non-payment, the Charge of Protest, and Process thereon, shall be advanced and paid, by the Person lodging the Bill or Note.

That Payments, made by or to the Bank, must be examined at the Time, as no Error suggested afterwards will be corrected.

That the Bank shall receive and pay all specie Coins according to the Rates and Value that are or shall be established by Congress.

Newport, January 5. 1796.

By Order of the President and Directors,
MOSES SEIXAS, *Cashier.*

FOR SALE, BY
William & Thomas Handy,
At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,
Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee House, and the General-Treasurer's Office,
Soap and Tallow-Candles,
Wholesale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Cash, and a generous Price, constantly given for ASHES.

Newport, January 11, 1796.

To be Sold by
GEORGE HAZARD,
Of Newport,

A Valuable Tract of LAND, chiefly cleared, lying on Washawinna Island, in the Vineyard Sound, containing about 280 Acres; it is well watered, and conveniently situated for Fishing and Fowling.——Time for Payment will be given for Part of the Money, on good Security.

January 7, 1796.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Sheffield Attwood,
BROKER,

WEST-INDIA and New-England RUM by the Hogshead or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Case,
MOLASSES, by the Hogshead,
Brown SUGAR, by the Barrel,
BOHEA TEA, of an excellent Quality, by the Chest, Half or Quarter Ditto, or Dozen.
A Consignment of 190 Barrels of excellent BEEF—properly packed, and full bound.
20 Firkins excellent BUTTER, by the Firkin.
SOAP, by the Box.
A small Quantity of WINDOW-GLASS, of different Sizes, by the Box.
Sundry DWELLING-HOUSES, situated in different Parts of this Town.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business in all its Branches.——And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, January 12, 1796.

WE the underwritten, appointed by the Worshipful Town Council of the Town of Newport, to receive, examine and adjust, the Claims on the Estate of JAMES GIBBS, House Carpenter, late of Newport, deceased, represented Insolvent: Hereby notify the Creditors to deliver in their respective Demands to us, at either of our Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof, being the time allowed by said Town-Council.

THOMAS GREENE, (Distiller) } *Commissioners.*
SAMUEL GIBBS, }

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to discharge their several Balances to

MARY GIBBS, *Administratrix.*

Newport, January 4. 1796.

Wanted immediately,

TWO smart, active LADS, about 14 or 15 Years of Age, as Apprentices to a good Trade.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, January 2, 1796.

TO BE SOLD, BY
EDWARD PETERSON,
At his STORE on BANISTER's Wharf,

SUPERFINE and common FLOUR, by the Barrel,
COFFEE, by the Bag or Barrel,
Coarse and fine SALT;
PORTER, by the Cask,
130 Barrels of TAR.

Newport, January 12, 1796.

To be SOLD,
At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

A SMALL Assortment of fleecy HOSIERY, consisting of Shirts with and without Sleeves—Lady's Vests and Night Caps—Stockings—Bosom Friends—Drawers and Socks.—Articles warmly recommended by Physicians, to be worn by the Weakly and Infirm, to prevent Colds, Gout, Rheumatism, and many other Disorders arising from obstructed Perspiration.

At the same Store may be had, a general Assortment of GOODS, as low as at any Store in the Town.

Newport, January 4, 1796.

Thomas Melvill,

Informs the Public at large,

THAT he now carries on the PEWTERER's Business, in all its various Branches; where may be had, Pewter of all Kinds, Lead Weights, &c.——Also the PLUMMING Business; such as making Hawse Leads, Scuppers, Deep-Sea Leads, &c. &c.——He would be happy to serve his Customers, and gratefully acknowledge their Favours.—Cash, or any of the above Wares, given for old Pewter, Lead, Brass, &c.

N. B. He now carries on the Business, at the House and Shop just above the Church, on the Hill, formerly occupied by his Father, David Melvill, deceased.

Newport, January 4, 1796.

WHEREAS there is a Law of this State, prohibiting Persons from trusting Servants, without the Knowledge of their Masters; and whereas TONY, a Negro Boy, belonging to the Subscriber, has lately taken up sundry Articles, on his Account and wholly without his Knowledge:—All Persons are hereby cautioned against imprudently trusting him on my Account.

GEORGE HAZARD.

Newport, January 4, 1796.

WE the Subscribers, being by the Hon. Town-Council, of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust, the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Capt. JOSHUA CRANDAL, late of said Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent, and Six Months being allowed for the settlement of said Estate; Notice is hereby given, that the Subscribers will receive said Claims, at their respective Dwellings, any Time within the above Period.

EDMUND TOWNSEND,
JOB TOWNSEND.

Those Persons indebted to the above Estate are desired to make Payment to

MARY CRANDAL, *Administratrix.*

Newport, January 4, 1796.

Jacob Isaacks, Broker,
HAS FOR SALE,

THE HULL of a NEW SHIP of the following Dimensions, viz. 79 Feet Keel, 27½ Feet Beam, 12 Feet in her lower Hole, and 5 Feet between Decks, according to the above, she will be about 315 Tons; to be delivered by the 1st of June next, and if sold soon, the Purchaser will have it in his Power to make such Alterations in the Depth of her Hole, and Breadth of the Beam, as they may think proper.—She is built by the best Workmen in the State of Massachusetts.—The Pay will be made easy, and on reasonable Terms.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Town Council, of Jamestown, Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOHN WEEDEN, late of Jamestown, Esq; deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby call on all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within Nine Months, from this Date, it being the Time allowed for that Purpose.

JOHN ELDRED.
HENRY FOWLER.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby requested to make immediate Payment to

MERCY WEEDEN, Administratrix,
ARNOLD WEEDEN, Administrator.

Jamestown, January 1, 1796.

FOR SALE,
And Possession given the 25th of March next.

A WIND-MILL, in good Repair, situate between the Town and Malbone's Garden.

Also a choice LOT of LAND, known by the Name of *Baker's Spring* Lot, near Malbone's Garden, containing Nine Acres.

Likewise another LOT, called the *Mine* Lot, at Green End, containing about Four Acres; both of the above Lots are handy and convenient to the Town for pasturing.

Any Person inclining to purchase the MILL, or either of the above LOTS, may know the Terms, by applying to

WILLIAM CHAMPLIN,
(at Point Judith.

Stephen Pierce
HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and about one Ton of LIGNUMVITÆ.

From the LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE, Sept. 5.

Mr. PRINTER,

At a moment when too much compaſſion cannot be excited for the miſeries of the poor, or too much reſentment raiſed againſt that accurſed war which is the cauſe of them; perhaps the moral impreſſion which the following lines (founded on a recent melancholy fact) are adapted to produce, may be thought ſo far to compenſate for their poetical imperfections as to procure them a place in your paper.

O'ER once the haughty Baron's Houſe of War,
Now to a country's dreary Grave decay'd,
Whole ruins frown on yon tall hills from far,
The dead of night had thrown its deepeſt ſhade.

Hush lay the captive foes of angry Law;
The liſt'ning ear no clanking fetters fill;
Oblivion diall'd the boneleſs felon's ſtraw,
And Miſery's mad inebrious mirth was ſtill.

But one there was whoſe lids refus'd to cloſe;
One ſleepleſs daughter of unlul'd Deſpair,
Who wildly thus diſturb'd her wakeful woes,
Thro' the deep ſilence of the midnight air:

"'Tis well!" is well! My worſt of ills are o'er!
Thou little wretch, that caus'd my keeneſt pain,
Shall lift the piteous looks to me no more;
For food I have not; food I could not gain.

Come, kill the mother who her child has kill'd;
Haſte, righteous judges, and avenge the deed!
Yes, men of juſtice, I've forever ſtill'd
The raging famine, that I could not feed.

Death, to thy gate, I come at laſt for aid!
I knock'd at others—and they give me none:
I and my babe are periſhing I find;
Me and my babe they ſternly bade begone.

Friend of the poor, one all forlorn receive;
Oh! ſave a wretch the wealthy will not ſave!
Thy kinder hand ſhall all my woes relieve:
No hunger knaws us in thine eaſy grave.

Mad'reſs! 'Tis falſe! Did I the Murder do?
Say not 'twas I that ſtain'd theſe walls with gore;
Ye hard unfeeling men of wealth, 'twas you!
With empty hands I left your lurky door.

Ye would not let my little cherub live;
Rocks, ye refuſed to lend it longer breath;
A mother gave it all ſhe had to give.
Give it a beggar'd *mother's bleſſing*, DEATH!

Oh! hard I ſtrove my innocent to ſave,
'Till my worn ſpirit could no longer ſtrive;
No longer bear to hear the breath I gave
All ſpent in cries for bread I could not give!

For three long days my wond'rous patience bore
Thoſe worſe than famine's pangs, thoſe piercing cries;
Bore to behold the pining looks implore;
Bore the dumb cravings of the hollow eyes!

Into the world becauſe her child has come,
Ah! cruel mother, who forgets her pain!
That mine no more is in, illumes my gloom!
This hand in mercy, hurl'd it out again.

Here what but wolves, but wild deſtroyers dwell?
They tore my huſband from my helpleſs ſide;
And, when the father in their battles fell,
His famiſh'd babes a little bread deny'd.

Farewell, thou iron ſcene of want and woe,
Where none will help a fallen wretch to riſe;
Where all delight to lay their fellows low,
And then look down with unrelenting eyes."

FOR SALE,

SEA-COAL, of an excellent Quality,
Several Thouſand Feet of OARS, of all Lengths,
Ten per Cent. cheaper than at the Lumber Yards.
Alſo a new MAIN-SAIL, for a ſloop of 20 or 25 Tons. Inquire of the Printer.

TO BE LET,

A NUMBER of SHOPS, STORES, and other TENEMENTS, ſituate on MALBONE's Wharf.—For further Terms and Particulars, apply at the Office of the Subſcriber,

WILLIAM HUNTER.

Newport, December 28, 1795.

TAKE NOTICE

THAT whereas it was repreſented unto the Hon. Town Council of Middletown, on the 21ſt Day of December, A D 1795 That John Slocum, of Middletown, in the County of Newport, Yeoman, and Hannah Slocum, Wife of the ſaid John, who has of late tranſacted Buſineſs for her ſaid Huſband (by Virtue of a Power granted to her by him) were incompetent to tranſact their ſecular Affairs; and that they were likely to squander away their Eſtate; and, after mature Deliberation, it was, by ſaid Council, adjudged to be the Caſe.—And whereas the ſaid Council did then, on ſaid Day, appoint the Subſcriber, Guardian over the Perſons and Eſtate of the ſaid John Slocum and Hannah Slocum.—Therefore all Perſons are hereby forbid tranſacting any Buſineſs, or making any Contract, with the above named Perſons.

JOHN SLOCUM, jun.

December 21ſt, *A. D.* 1795.

WE the Subſcribers being, by the Town Council of Newport, in the County of Newport and State of Rhode-Iſland, appointed Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of SAMUEL HULL late of ſaid Newport, Tanner, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe. We hereby give Notice, that we ſhall attend at our reſpective Houſes for that Purpoſe, during the Time aforeſaid.

JOSEPH VICKORY } *Commiſ-*
GILES SANFORD, } *ſioners.*

And all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make Payment, to

ESTHER HULL, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Newport, December 27, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Chriſto^r. Champlin,

PETERSBURG clean HEMP,
Ruſſia BAR IRON,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
White Ruſſia SHEETING,
Hard SOAP, by the Box.

November—1795.

Clarke & Hammond

HAVE FOR SALE,

JAMAICA Sugars, per Hogſhead or Barrel,
India Ditto,
Sherry Wine, in Quarter-Caſks,
Malaga Ditto, in Ditto,
Porter, in Bottles,
Rum and Gin,
Brandy, per Pipe or Barrel,
Chocolate,
Hyſon and Souchong Teas,
Bohea Ditto, per Cheſt,
Ginger, Pepper & Allpice,
Cotton, per Bag,
Raiſins, per Caſk,
Barcelona, loaf & powdered Sugars,
9 by 7, and 8 by 6 Window Glaſs, per Box,
Brass Kettles,
Open and Cloſe Stoves,
Black Lead, for cleaning Ditto,
Caboofes, and Anchors of various Sizes,
Sheet Iron,
4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails,
Shot and Bar Lead,
Writing Paper,
A ſmall Aſſortment of Iron Ware—and
Several Tons of Grind-ſtones.

Newport, December 1, 1795.

Juſt imported, via New-York,
And to be Sold very cheap for Caſh or Country Produce,
A complete and general Aſſortment of

FALL and WINTER GOODS, by

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN,

Three Doors South from CARR's Ferry-Wharf, in Thames-Street,
Who has alſo for Sale, Souchong and Bohea TEAS, SUGARS, &c.
And—Spermaceti CANDLES by the Box.

He returns his Thanks to his former Cuſtomers in Town and Country, and hopes to merit a Continuance of their Favours.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

JAMAICA Sugar, by the Hogſhead & Barrel,
Clay'd Ditto,
Pepper, by the Bag,
Jamaica Rum, by Puncheon, Barrel, or Half Barrel,
Holland Gin, by the Pipe, Barrel & Half Barrel,
Holland Gin, in Caſes,
French Brandy, by the Barrel, or Half Barrel,
RAISINS by the Caſk,
Brandy by the Pipe,
Port and Lisbon Wine by the Pipe or Quarter-Caſk.
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholeſale and Retail—blue, green, cream colour'd, &c.
Hamburgh Window-Glaſs, 6 by 8, by the Box, and Half Box, French Ditto,
Tumblers and Wine-Glaſſes, Wholeſale and Retail,
Beſt of Sweet Oil, by the Caſe,
Hyſon Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or ſingle Pound,
Molaſſes, of the firſt Quality, by the Hogſhead, for Retailing—and,
Chocolate, by the Box.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Godfrey Wenwood,

Superfine and Common Flour,
by the Barrel, or ſmaller Quantity,
Maſtick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,
Alſo—MOLASSES, of the firſt Quality, by Retail.

Newport, Novem 23, 1795

Thomas Green and Son,

Have juſt imported, a large Aſſortment of
Engliſh and India Goods,
Which are now Opened for Sale,
By Wholeſale and Retail,
As low, or lower, than can be purchaſed in the State.

Newport, December 7, 1795.

NEWPORT
Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School
LOTTERY.

BY AUTHORITY
OF THE
LEGISLATURE *of the* STATE *of* RHODE-ISLAND *and* PROVIDENCE-PLANTATIONS.

THE Truſtees, appointed for re-building the LONG-WHARF, and building a HOTEL in *Newport*, the Rents and Profits whereof are to be appropriated to the Support of one or more PUBLIC SCHOOLS in ſaid *Newport*, having agreed on the SCHEME OF A LOTTERY:—We the Subſcribers being appointed Managers thereof, and having given Bonds agreeable to Law, preſent the ſaid Scheme to the Public, as follows:

Prizes.		*Dollars*		*Dollars.*
1	of	30,000	is	30,000
1		20,000		20,000
1		10,000		10,000
2		5,000	are	10,000
5		2,000		10,000
10		1,000		10,000
20		500		10,000
50		200		10,000
100		100		10,000
110		50		5,500
500		25		12,500
11,200		10		112,000
12,000				250,000

The PRIZES ſubject to a Deduction of ONLY *Ten per Cent.*

This Lottery conſiſts of 12000 SHARES, at 125 Dollars per Share, and each Share will draw SIX PRIZES.

A Share may draw 72,000 Dollars!—it cannot draw LESS than 60 Dollars.

UNDIVIDED SHARES, will be ſold for 71 Dollars in Caſh, and the remaining 54 Dollars will be payable out of the Prizes which they may draw: And for the Accommodation of Purchaſers a Number of the Shares will be divided into 27 TICKETS, each of which Shares will be ſold for 125 Dollars, and ſingle Tickets for 5 Dollars.

The Lottery will be drawn in Shares, and the Tickets in the Shares, which ſhall be divided, will be put into the Wheel, and re drawn—ſo as to determine to which of the Tickets the Prizes drawn by the Share belongs.

This Lottery being calculated on Principles very advantageous to Adventurers; and the ſeveral Objects which it is to accompliſh being of great PUBLIC UTILITY; it is preſumed that it will receive ſuch Encouragement as that the Drawing will commence at an early Period.

The PRIZES will be paid in *Thirty Days* after the Drawing is completed, and thoſe not demanded in *Twelve Months* will be deemed generouſly given for the Purpoſes of the Lottery, and applied accordingly.

SHARES and *TICKETS*
To be SOLD in *Newport*, by
GEORGE GIBBS,
GEORGE CHAMPLIN, } *Managers.*

Newport (Rhode-Iſland) March 20, 1795.

At a Meeting of the Truſtees of the Newport Long-Wharf, Hotel, and public School Lottery, at the Newport Academy, Wedneſday Evening, 30th December, 1795.

HENRY SHERBURNE, Moderator.

THE Managers having repreſented to the Board of Truſtees, that, owing to the extenſive Circulation of the Shares, and a Number of unavoidable Circumſtances, they have not received ſufficient Intelligence from their diſtant Correſpondents, to warrant their proceeding to the Drawing, at ſo early a Period as the 6th of January—therefore, on Motion,

Reſolved—That the Drawing of ſaid Lottery be poſtponed until the firſt Monday in April next; and that the Truſtees pledge themſelves to the Public, that no Circumſtances whatever ſhall induce a further Procraſtination.

The Truſtees flatter themſelves that the indulgent Public, will moſt cordially acquieſce in this neceſſary Meaſure, when they conſider the important Objects for which the Sums raiſed by it, is inviolably appropriated, that of eſtabliſhing and ſupporting Public Schools, and more eſpecially when aſſured that Two-Thirds of the Shares are actually diſpoſed of; and that there is a certain Proſpect, that the Remainder will be ſold previous to the above Period——A Committee of the Truſtees are appointed to roll the Numbers and Prizes, and to prepare and aſſiſt the Managers in the Drawing.

By Order of the Truſtees,

HENRY SHERBURNE,
ROBERT ROGERS,
WALTER CHANNING, } Committee.

JONATHAN JEFFERS having been regularly brought up to the GLAZIER's Trade—the Setting of Glaſs, in both Saſh and Lead Work—reſpectfully informs the Public, That he ſtill Works at the Buſineſs; and thoſe who may pleaſe to employ him, may depend upon having their Work faithfully done, by applying to him at his Father's Houſe, at the upper End of the Town.

From the LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE, Sept. 5.

MR. PRINTER,

At a moment when too much compaſſion cannot be excited for the miſeries of the poor, or too much reſentment raiſed againſt that accurſed war which is the cauſe of them; perhaps the moral impreſſion which the following lines (founded on a recent melancholly fact) are adapted to produce, may be thought ſo far to compenſate for their poetical imperfections as to procure them a place in your paper.

O'ER once the haughty Baron's Houſe of War,
Now to a country's dreary Gaol decay'd,
Whoſe ruins frown on yon tall hills from far,
The dead of night had thrown its deepeſt ſhade.

Huſh lay the captive foes of angry Law;
The liſt'ning ear no clanking fetters fill;
Oblivion blaſs'd the hopeleſs felon's ſtraw,
And Miſery's mad inebrious mirth was ſtill.

But one there was whoſe lide refus'd to cloſe;
One ſleepleſs daughter of unlul'd Deſpair,
Who wildly thus effus'd her woeful woes,
Thro' the deep ſilence of the midnight air:

"'Tis well! 'tis well! My worſt of ills are o'er!
Thou little wretch, that caus'd my keeneſt pain,
Shall lift the piteous looks to me no more;
For food I have not; food I could not gain.

Come, kill the mother who her child has kill'd;
Haſte, righteous judges, and avenge the deed!
Yes, men of juſtice, I've forever ſtill'd
The raging famine, that I could not feed.

Death, to thy gate, I come at laſt for aid!
I knock'd at others and they gave me none:
I and my babe are periſhing I ſaid;
Me and my babe they ſternly bade begone.

Friend of the poor, one all forlorn receive;
Oh! ſave a wretch the wealthy will not ſave!
Thy kinder hand ſhall all my wants relieve:
No hunger knaws us in thine eaſy cave.

Murd'reſs! 'Tis falſe: Did I the Murder do?
Say not 'twas I that ſtain'd theſe walls with gore;
Ye hard unmeeting men of wealth, 'twas you!
With empty hands I left your ſurly door.

Ye would not let my little cherub live;
Rocks, ye refuſed to lend it longer breath;
A mother gave it all ſhe had to give.
Gave it a beggar'd *mother's bleſſing*, DEATH!

Oh! hard I ſtrove my innocent to ſave,
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Bore to behold the pining looks implore;
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Into the world becauſe her child has come,
Ah! cruel mother, who forgets her pain!
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And, when the father in their battles fell,
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Ten per Cent. cheaper than at the Lumber Yards.

Alſo a new MAINSAIL, for a Sloop of 20 or 25 Tons. Inquire of the Printer.

TO BE LET,

A NUMBER of SHOPS, STORES, and other TENEMENTS, ſituate on MALBONE's Wharf.——For further Terms and Particulars, apply at the Office of the Subſcriber,

WILLIAM HUNTER.

Newport, December 28, 1795.

TAKE NOTICE

THAT whereas it was repreſented unto the Hon. Town Council of Middletown, on the 21ſt Day of December, A. D. 1795. That John Slocum, of Middletown, in the County of Newport, Yeoman, and Hannah Slocum, Wife of the ſaid John, who has of late tranſacted Buſineſs for her ſaid Huſband (by Virtue of a Power granted to her by him) were incompetent to tranſact their ſecular Affairs; and that they were likely to ſquander away their Eſtate; and, after mature Deliberation, it was, by ſaid Council, adjudged to be the Caſe.——And whereas the ſaid Council did then, on ſaid Day, appoint the Subſcriber, Guardian over the Perſons and Eſtate of the ſaid John Slocum and Hannah Slocum.—Therefore all Perſons are hereby forbid tranſacting any Buſineſs, or making any Contract, with the above named Perſons.

JOHN SLOCUM, jun.

December 21ſt, A. D. 1795.

WE the Subſcribers being, by the Town Council of Newport, in the County of Newport and State of Rhode-Iſland, appointed Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of SAMUEL HULL, late of ſaid Newport, Tanner, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent, and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe. We hereby give Notice, that we ſhall attend at our reſpective Houſes for that Purpoſe, during the Time aforeſaid.

JOSEPH VICKORY, GILES SANFORD, } *Commiſſioners.*

And all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make Payment, to

ESTHER HULL, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Newport, December 27, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Chriſto^r. Champlin,

PETERSBURG clean HEMP,
Ruſſia BAR-IRON,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
White Ruſſia SHEETING,
Hard SOAP, by the Box.

November—1795.

Clarke & Hammond

HAVE FOR SALE,

JAMAICA Sugars, per Hogſhead or Barrel,
India Ditto,
Sherry Wine, in Quarter-Caſks,
Malaga Ditto, in Ditto,
Porter, in Bottles,
Rum and Gin,
Brandy, per Pipe or Barrel,
Chocolate,
Hyſon and Souchong Teas,
Bohea Ditto, per Cheſt,
Ginger, Pepper, & Allſpice,
Cotton, per Bag,
Raiſins, per Caſk,
Brimſtone, roll & powdered
9 by 7, and 8 by 6 Window Glaſs, per Box,
Braſs Kettles,
Open and Cloſe Stoves,
Black Lead, for cleaning Ditto,
Cabooſes, and Anchors of various Sizes,
Sheet Iron,
4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails,
Shot and Bar Lead,
Writing Paper,
A ſmall Aſſortment of Iron Ware—and
Several Tons of Grind-ſtones.

Newport, December 1, 1795.

Juſt imported, via New-York,
And to be Sold very cheap for Caſh or Country Produce,
A complete and general Aſſortment of

FALL and WINTER GOODS, by

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN,

Three Doors South from CARR's Ferry-Wharf, in Thames-Street,
Who has alſo for Sale, Souchong and Bohea TEAS, SUGARS, &c.
And—Spermaceti CANDLES by the Box.

He returns his Thanks to his former Cuſtomers in Town and Country, and hopes to merit a Continuance of their Favours.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

JAMAICA Sugar, by the Hogſhead & Barrel, Clay'd Ditto,
Pepper, by the Bag,
Jamaica Rum, by Puncheon, Barrel, or Half Barrel,
Holland Gin, by the Pipe, Barrel & Half Barrel,
Holland Gin, in Caſes,
French Brandy, by the Barrel, or Half Barrel,
RAISINS by the Caſk,
Brandy by the Pipe,
Port and Liſbon Wine by the Pipe or Quarter-Caſk.
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholeſale and Retail—blue, green, cream colour'd, &c.
Hamburgh Window-Glaſs, 6 by 8, by the Box, and Half Box, French Ditto,
Tumblers and Wine-Glaſſes, Wholeſale and Retail,
Beſt of Sweet Oil, by the Caſe,
Hyſon Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or ſingle Pound,
Molaſſes, of the firſt Quality, by the Hogſhead, for Retailing,—and,
Chocolate, by the Box.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Godfrey Wenwood,

Superfine and Common Flour,
by the Barrel, or ſmaller Quantity,
Miſtick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,
Alſo—MOLASSES, of the firſt Quality, by Retail.

Newport, November 23, 1795.

Thomas Green and Son,

Have juſt imported, a large Aſſortment of
Engliſh and India Goods,
Which are now Opened for Sale,
By Wholeſale and Retail,
As low, or lower, than can be purchaſed in the State.

Newport, December 7, 1795.

NEWPORT

Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School

LOTTERY.

BY AUTHORITY
OF THE
LEGISLATURE *of the* STATE *of* RHODE-ISLAND *and* PROVIDENCE-PLANTATIONS.

THE Truſtees, appointed for re-building the LONG-WHARF, and building a HOTEL in *Newport*, the Rents and Profits whereof are to be appropriated to the Support of one or more PUBLIC SCHOOLS in ſaid *Newport*, having agreed on the SCHEME OF A LOTTERY:—We the Subſcribers being appointed Managers thereof, and having given Bonds agreeably to Law, preſent the ſaid Scheme to the Public, as follows:

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	30,000	is	30,000
1		20,000		20 000
1		10,000		10,000
2		5 000	are	10 000
5		2 000		10 000
10		1,000		10,000
20		500		10,000
50		200		10 000
100		100		10,000
110		50		5,500
500		25		12 500
11,200		10		112,000
12,000				250,000

The PRIZES ſubject to a Deduction of ONLY *Ten per Cent.*

This Lottery conſiſts of 2000 SHARES, at 125 Dollars per Share, and each Share will draw SIX PRIZES.

A Share may draw 72,000 Dollars!—it cannot draw LESS than 60 Dollars.

UNDIVIDED SHARES, will be ſold for 71 Dollars in Caſh, and the remaining 54 Dollars will be payable out of the Prizes which they may draw: And for the Accommodation of Purchaſers a Number of the Shares will be divided into 27 TICKETS, each of which Shares will be ſold for 125 Dollars, and ſingle Tickets for 5 Dollars.

The Lottery will be drawn in Shares, and the Tickets in the Shares, which ſhall be divided, will be put into the Wheel, and re-drawn—ſo as to determine to which of the Tickets the Prizes drawn by the Share belongs.

This Lottery being calculated on Principles very advantageous to Adventurers; and the ſeveral Objects which it is to accompliſh being of great PUBLIC UTILITY; it is preſumed that it will receive ſuch Encouragement as that the Drawing will commence at an early Period.

The PRIZES will be paid in *Thirty Days* after the Drawing is completed, and thoſe not demanded in *Twelve Months* will be deemed generouſly given for the Purpoſe of the Lottery, and applied accordingly.

SHARES and *TICKETS*
To be SOLD in *Newport*, by
GEORGE GIBBS,
GEORGE CHAMPLIN, } *Managers.*

Newport (Rhode-Iſland) March 20, 1795.

At a Meeting of the Truſtees of the Newport Long-Wharf, Hotel, and public School Lottery, at the Newport Academy, Wedneſday Evening, 30th December, 1795.

HENRY SHERBURNE, Moderator.

THE Managers having repreſented to the Board of Truſtees, that, owing to the extenſive Circulation of the Shares, and a Number of unavoidable Circumſtances, they have not received ſufficient Intelligence from their diſtant Correſpondents, to warrant their proceeding to the Drawing, at ſo early a Period as the 6th of January—therefore, on Motion,

Reſolved—That the Drawing of ſaid Lottery be poſtponed until the firſt Monday in April next; and that the Truſtees pledge themſelves to the Public, that no Circumſtances whatever ſhall induce a further Procraſtination.

The Truſtees flatter themſelves that the indulgent Public, will moſt cordially acquieſce in this neceſſary Meaſure, when they conſider the important Objects for which the Sums raiſed by it, is inviolably appropriated, that of eſtabliſhing and ſupporting Public Schools, and more eſpecially when aſſured that Two-Thirds of the Shares are actually diſpoſed of; and that there is a certain Proſpect, that the Remainder will be ſold previous to the above Period.——A Committee of the Truſtees are appointed to roll the Numbers and Prizes, and to prepare and aſſiſt the Managers in the Drawing.

By Order of the Truſtees,

HENRY SHERBURNE,
ROBERT ROGERS,
WALTER CHANNING, } Committee.

JONATHAN JEFFERS having been regularly brought up to the GLAZIER's Trade—the Setting of Glaſs, in both Saſh and Lead Work—reſpectfully informs the Public, That he ſtill Works at the Buſineſs; and thoſe who may pleaſe to employ him, may depend upon having their Work faithfully done, by applying to him at his Father's Houſe, at the upper End of the Town.